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(54) **Method of pulse-mode driving of a semi-conductor laser, driving device for a semi-conductor laser and laser-writing apparatus provided with such a driving device.**

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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 9, no. 105 (P-354)[1828], 09-05-1985; & JP-A-59 227 040 (NIPPON DENKI K.K.) 20-12-1984

TECHNISCHES MESSEN, vol. 50, no. 2, February 1983, pages 49-54, Munich, DE; W.S. LUDOLF: "Grundlagen der optischen Übertragungstechnik - Eine Einführung für Anwender. Teil 6. Elektronische Systemkomponenten: Treiberstufen für optische Sender"

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Description

The invention relates to a method of pulse-mode driving of a semi-conductor laser in which a pedestal current which is smaller than the laser-threshold current and an information current pulse are passed through the laser for obtaining a laser pulse, the sum of the pedestal current and the information current being larger than the laser-threshold current. The invention also relates to a driving device for a semi-conductor laser and to an optical writing apparatus provided with a semi-conductor laser and such a driving device. Laser-threshold current is understood to mean the minimum current through the laser at which the radiation is predominantly emitted as laser radiation. Information current is understood to mean an electrical current which is passed through the laser in order to generate a laser pulse which corresponds to a unit of information to be recorded.

Such a method, driving device and optical writing apparatus are known from JP-A-59-227040.

The said method and devices can be used for recording information in optical record carriers. For example, data originating from an electronic computer or to be applied to such a computer can be stored on these record carriers. Also audio or video programmes may be recorded by a user himself. Examples of such record carriers are known under the names "Digital Optical Recording" or "DOR"-record, "Compact Disc" or "CD" and "Laservision"-records, respectively.

In optical record carriers the information is coded in information areas which are generally arranged in tracks and alternate in the track direction with intermediate areas, which information areas are optically distinct from the intermediate areas and the lands between the information tracks. The information is stored in these tracks in the length and/or the frequency of the information areas and the intermediate areas. The information is recorded by scanning the radiation-sensitive surface of the record carrier by means of a writing beam focused to a radiation spot which is switched in intensity in accordance with the information to be recorded, the intensity variations causing local changes in the surface.

The developments in the field of optically inscribable record carriers increasingly move in the direction of higher signal frequencies. For the write beam this means that the duration of the radiation pulses with which the information areas are formed becomes shorter. However, since the quantity of energy which is required to form an information area remains substantially equal or even increases, the power of the laser pulse must increase. The semi-conductor laser will thus have to be driven with shorter lasting and stronger current pulses and

preferably also with a larger edge steepness. Upon driving a semi-conductor laser with such current pulses switching transients caused, for example, by parasitic capacitances and inductance in the wiring and electro-magnetic radiation effects start to play a role.

The effect of the switching transients can be reduced by continuously passing a d.c.-current or pedestal current, which is slightly smaller than the laser-threshold current, through the semi-conductor laser. A laser pulse can then be generated by superposing an information current pulse on the d.c.-current, which pulse has such an intensity that the total current through the laser is larger than the laser-threshold current. Such a laser drive is described in European Patent Specification No. 0,053,974. However, this method has the drawback that due to the d.c.-current a considerable dissipation occurs in the laser in the period between two pulses so that the lifetime of the laser is detrimentally influenced. The problem cited above also occurs in other uses in which a semi-conductor laser is to be switched rapidly.

It is an object of the invention to provide a method of driving a semi-conductor laser with which the advantage of the use of a pedestal current is maintained whilst the dissipation in the period between two information current pulses is limited as much as possible.

To this end the method according to the invention is characterized in that the pedestal current is a pulsed current and in that a pedestal current pulse is switched on prior to an information current pulse and is switched off at the earliest at the end of the information current pulse. The invention is based on the recognition that for optical recording of information it is sufficient that the pedestal current is stabilized during the information current pulse and that it is thus not necessary to maintain the d.c.-current through the semi-conductor laser between the information pulses. Consequently, the pedestal current can then be switched off so that only little or no dissipation occurs in the semi-conductor laser between the information current pulses. Since the length of an information pulse may be significantly shorter than the duration between two pulses when recording information in an optical record carrier, this measure may result in a considerably longer lifetime of the laser.

The method may be further characterized in that the pedestal current pulse is switched on and/or switched off gradually. By causing the pedestal current at the commencement of the pedestal current pulse to increase gradually and by reducing it gradually to zero at the end of the pulse, switching transients can be substantially avoided.

The invention also relates to a driving device for a semi-conductor laser comprising a first and a

second switchable current source which are arranged in parallel, the first current source supplying a pedestal current which is smaller than the laser-threshold current and the second current source supplying information current pulses, the sum of the pedestal current and of the information current being larger than the laser-threshold current. A device of this type is described in the said European Patent Specification No. 0,053,974.

According to the invention a device of this type is characterized in that the driving device comprises a first and a second pulse shaper for generating a first and a second switching pulse in order to switch the first and the second current source, respectively, the commencement of the second switching pulse being delayed with respect to the commencement of the first switching pulse and the length of the first switching pulse being at least equal to the sum of the lengths of the second switching pulse and the length of the time interval between the commencement of the two switching pulses.

The driving device may be further characterized in that the first current source can be switched on gradually. By causing the pedestal current to increase gradually from zero to its maximum value, turn-on transients can be substantially avoided.

The driving device may be further characterized in that the first current source can be switched off gradually. This makes it possible to suppress turn-off transients.

An embodiment of the driving device according to the invention is characterized in that at least one current source is a capacitor. A capacitor having a sufficient capacitance can be switched rapidly and in between the pulses it can be recharged from a constantly connected supply.

The invention also relates to a laser-writing apparatus comprising a semi-conductor laser and a driving device therefor, an optical system for focusing laser radiation generated by the semi-conductor laser to a radiation spot on the radiation-sensitive surface of an optical record carrier and means to move the radiation spot and the radiation-sensitive surface with respect to each other. A laser-writing apparatus according to the invention is characterized in that the driving device is as defined in claims 3, 4, 5 or 6.

The invention will now be described in greater detail by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which

Figure 1 shows graphically the relationship between the optical power generated in the laser and the current intensity,

Figure 2 illustrates a known method of driving a semi-conductor laser,

Figure 3 shows a further known method,

Figure 4 shows diagrammatically the method

according to the invention,

Figure 5 shows diagrammatically a device for performing the method according to the invention,

Figure 6 shows a preferred embodiment of a driving device according to the invention,

Figure 7 shows a laser-writing apparatus according to the invention.

In Figure 1 the radiation intensity P emitted by the semi-conductor laser is plotted as a function of the electric current I passed through the laser. This Figure shows that only above given current intensity, the laser-threshold current I_{th} , a considerable portion of the radiation emitted by the semi-conductor laser is laser radiation. Below the slightly lower current intensity I_0 there is no laser radiation generated at all. This region is referred to as the LED region, in view of the radiation effect occurring.

Figure 2 shows the drive mode which has hitherto been used frequently for a semi-conductor laser. The top left portion of the Figure corresponds to Figure 1. The bottom left portion shows the time variation of the current through the laser with the time axis being the vertical axis. At the current pulses I_{p1} and I_{p2} shown the current is brought in one step from zero to the information current intensity and thereafter it is switched to zero again in one step. Due to these great changes in current intensity all kinds of less wanted side-phenomena are provoked which are caused by parasitic capacitances and inductance of the wiring. These effects generate a distortion and stretching of the laser pulse as is illustrated in the right-hand half of the Figure in which the pulses R_{p1} and R_{p2} show the power emitted as radiation as a function of time. It is when very short pulses are generated that this phenomenon is unwanted because the desired intensity cannot be realized or cannot be realized long enough.

Figure 3 also shows a known alternative of this method with which a steep rising edge and a high intensity can be achieved. The lay-out of this Figure is the same as that of Figure 2. As is shown in the bottom-left part the current between the pulses is not reduced to zero but to a value I_0 which is below the laser-threshold current I_{th} . A value in the high LED region is preferably taken, hence slightly lower than I_0 . As is shown in the right-hand part of the Figure steeper edges are realized therewith so that also for short pulses the radiation pulses R_{p1} and R_{p2} are square-shaped. However, a power dissipation in the semi-conductor takes place between the pulses, which dissipation leads to a reduction in the lifetime of the laser. At the current intensities used the power dissipation is approximately linearly dependent on the current intensity. Thus, the horizontal axis in the Figure may also represent the

dissipated power. Since in a typical use as a writing laser in an optical record carrier the pulse duration t_p is only 5 to 10 % of the repetition period t_r , this dissipation cannot be ignored. As described in British Patent Specification No. 2,118,352 the pulse duration is shorter than the repetition period because the distance over which the radiation spot on the surface of the record carrier is moved during the duration of the pulse is much smaller than the diameter of the radiation spot. A typical value of the pulse duration is 20 ns, which implies a distance of 0.1 μm at a scanning rate of 5 m/s, and which is thus much smaller than the spot diameter of 1 μm . At a pedestal current of 50 mA and a voltage drop across the semiconductor laser of 1.6 V between the pulses a power of 80 mW is generated. During a pulse, for example, the voltage drop is 1.7 V and the current is 100 mA, which corresponds to a power of 170 mW. If the ratio between pulse duration and repetition period is 1:10, this means that more than four times as much energy is dissipated between the pulses than during the pulses.

As is illustrated in Figure 4 this unwanted dissipation can be largely obviated according to the invention by switching off the pedestal current during the greater part of the duration between two information current pulses so that also the pedestal current is a pulsed current in which the pedestal current pulses I_{p1} and I_{p2} overlap the information current pulses I'_{p1} and I'_{p2} . The exact duration and shape of the rising edge of the pedestal current pulse is of little importance provided that the current intensity is stabilized at the instant when the information current pulse is passed through the laser. Also the shape of the falling edge of the pedestal current pulse is only of secondary importance. In the case of equal current and voltage values as indicated in the example above and further assuming that there is a linear increase and decrease of the pedestal current pulse and a turn-on and turn-off time of the pedestal current pulse which is equal to the pulse duration itself, the ratio between dissipated energy between the pulses in and during the information current pulses is 8:17. The quantity of energy which is dissipated between the pulses is thus approximately half the quantity generated during the pulses and in the case of equal pulse intensity approximately one eighth of the dissipation between the pulses without use of the invention. This difference is indicated by a shaded area in Figure 4.

Figure 5 shows diagrammatically a device for performing the above-mentioned method. The reference numeral 10 denotes diagrammatically a signal source which supplies a signal to be written in the form of a series of pulses to the driving device. This signal source is, for example, an input-output

channel of a digital computer or an analog-to-digital converter which converts an analog audio or video signal into a series of pulses. The output of the signal source 10 is connected via the connection 11 to the inputs of two pulse shapers 20 and 30. These convert the pulses originating from the signal source 10 into switching pulses for the switches 40 and 50 which are connected via the connections 21 and 31 to the pulse shapers. The commencement of the switching pulse generated by the pulse shaper 20 is delayed with respect to the pulse supplied by the shaper 30. This delay is sufficiently large to cause the pedestal current, which starts flowing after closing switch 40, to stabilize before switch 50 is closed. The length of the pulse supplied by shaper 30 is at least equal to the sum of the length of the said delay and the length of the switching pulse supplied by shaper 20.

A pulse originating from the signal source 10 thus first causes the switch 40 to close via shaper 30 so that a pedestal current originating from the pedestal current source 41 flows through the semiconductor laser 60, and subsequently the switch 50 closes for the duration of the information current pulse so that the total current through the semiconductor laser exceeds the laser-threshold current and hence a laser pulse is emitted. Finally the switch 40 is opened simultaneously with or shortly after opening the switch 50 so that the total current through the laser 60 decreases to zero.

Figure 6 shows diagrammatically a slightly different embodiment of a driving device according to the invention. The signal source 110 and the pulse shaper 120 are comparable with the elements 10 and 20 described with reference to Figure 5. The switches 140 and 150 are in the form of transistors, for example FET's, and the pulse shaper 130 is formed in such a way that the pulses originating therefrom have gradually rising and falling edges. The current sources 141 and 151 are capacitors which are charged from a supply source 170 in the interval between two pulses via the resistors 142 and 152. When a laser pulse is generated a portion of the charge present in the capacitors is used for the current through the semiconductor laser 160. In order to inhibit parasitic capacitances, inductance and electromagnetic radiation effects, the current sources, the switches and the semiconductor laser are preferably placed as close as possible together so that the wiring is as short as possible.

Figure 7 shows diagrammatically a laser-writing apparatus in which a driving device according to the invention is incorporated. A disc-shaped plate 270 which is provided with a radiation-inscribable layer 271 is brought to a rotating movement about a shaft 273 by a motor 272. A semiconductor laser 260 emits laser pulses which is focused by means of a focusing system, diagrammatically shown by a

lens 261, to a radiation spot 262 on the radiation-sensitive layer 271. Since the plate 270 rotates about the shaft 273, a track of optically readable areas will be produced in the radiation-sensitive layer at the area where the radiation spot has acted on the radiation-sensitive layer, alternated with intermediate areas which correspond to instants at which the semi-conductor laser did not emit any laser radiation. According to the invention the semi-conductor laser 260 is driven by a driving device 220 which passes both pedestal current pulses and information current pulses superposed thereon through the laser. The driving device generates these pulses in response to a digital signal originating from the signal source 210.

Claims

1. A method of pulse-mode driving of a semi-conductor laser in which a pedestal current which is smaller than the laser-threshold current (I_{th}) and an information current pulse (I'_{p1} , I'_{p2}) are passed through the laser for obtaining a laser pulse, the sum of the pedestal current and the information current being larger than the laser-threshold current, characterized in that the pedestal current is a pulsed current and in that a pedestal current pulse (I_{bp1} , I_{bp2}) is switched on prior to an information current pulse and is switched off at the earliest at the end of an information current pulse.
2. A method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the pedestal current pulse is switched on and/or switched off gradually.
3. A driving device for a semi-conductor laser comprising a first (41, 141) and a second switchable current source (51, 151) which are arranged in parallel, the first current source supplying a pedestal current which is smaller than the laser-threshold current (I_{th}) and the second current source supplying information current pulses, the sum of the pedestal current and of the information current being larger than the laser-threshold current, characterized in that the driving device comprises a first and a second pulse shaper (20, 30, 120, 130) for generating a first and a second switching pulse in order to switch the first and the second current source, respectively, the commencement of the second switching pulse being delayed with respect to the commencement of the first switching pulse and the length of the first switching pulse being at least equal to the sum of the lengths of the second switching pulse and the length of the time interval between the commencement of the two switching

pulses.

4. A driving device as claimed in Claim 3, characterized in that the first current source can be switched on gradually.
5. A driving device as claimed in Claim 3 or 4, characterized in that the first current source can be switched off gradually.
6. A driving device as claimed in Claim 3, 4 or 5, characterized in that at least one current source is a capacitor (141, 142).
7. A laser-writing apparatus comprising a semi-conductor laser (260) and a driving device (220) therefor, an optical system (261) for focusing the laser radiation generated by the semi-conductor laser to a radiation spot on the radiation-sensitive surface (271) of an optical record carrier (270) and means to move the radiation spot (262) and the radiation-sensitive surface with respect to each other, characterized in that the driving device is as claimed in any one of Claims 3, 4, 5 or 6.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour la commande en mode d'impulsion d'un laser semi-conducteur selon lequel un courant de base inférieur au courant de seuil laser (I_{th}) et une impulsion de courant d'information (I'_{p1} , I'_{p2}) traversent le laser pour obtenir une impulsion laser, la somme du courant de base et du courant d'information étant supérieure au courant de seuil laser, caractérisé en ce que le courant de base est un courant pulsé et en ce qu'une impulsion de courant de base (I_{bp1} , I_{bp2}) est enclenchée avant une impulsion de courant d'information et est déclenchée au plus tôt à la fin de l'impulsion de courant d'information.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'impulsion de courant de base est enclenchée et/ou déclenchée graduellement.
3. Dispositif de commande pour un laser semi-conducteur comportant une première (41, 141) et une deuxième source de courant (51, 151) à commuter qui sont montées en parallèle, la première source de courant délivrant un courant de base qui est inférieur au courant de seuil laser (I_{th}) et la deuxième source de courant délivrant des impulsions de courant d'information, la somme du courant de base et du courant d'information étant supérieure au courant de seuil laser, caractérisé en ce que le

dispositif de commande comporte un premier formateur d'impulsions et un deuxième formateur d'impulsions (20, 30, 120, 130) pour engendrer une première impulsion de commutation et une deuxième impulsion de commutation pour la commutation de respectivement la première source de courant et la deuxième source de courant, le début de la deuxième impulsion de commutation étant retardé par rapport au début de la première impulsion de commutation et la longueur de la première impulsion de commutation étant au moins égale à la somme des longueurs de la deuxième impulsion de commutation et la longueur de l'intervalle de temps compris entre le début des deux impulsions de commutation.

4. Dispositif de commande selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que la première source de courant peut être graduellement enclenchée.
5. Dispositif de commande selon la revendication 3 ou 4, caractérisé en ce que la première source de courant peut être graduellement déclenchée
6. Dispositif de commande selon la revendication 3, 4 ou 5, caractérisé en ce qu'au moins une source de courant est un condensateur (141, 142).
7. Appareil d'enregistrement laser comportant un laser semiconducteur (260) et un dispositif de commande (220) pour ce dernier, un système optique (261) pour la focalisation du rayonnement engendré par le laser semiconducteur en une tache de rayonnement sur la surface sensible à rayonnement (271) d'un support d'enregistrement optique (270) et des moyens pour déplacer la tache de rayonnement (272) et la surface sensible à rayonnement l'une par rapport à l'autre, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de commande est comme revendiqué dans l'une des revendications 3, 4, 5 et 6.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Ansteuerung eines Halbleiterlasers im Impulsbetrieb, bei dem zur Erzeugung eines Laserimpulsis ein Basisstrom, der Kleiner als der Laserschwellenstrom (I_{th}) ist, und ein Informationsstromimpuls (I'_{p1} , I'_{p2}) durch den Laser geschickt werden, wobei die Summe des Basisstroms und des Informationsstroms größer als der Laserschwellenstrom ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Basisstrom ein gepulster Strom ist und daß ein Basisstromimpuls (I_{bp1} , I_{bp2}) vor einem Informations-

stromimpuls eingeschaltet und frühestens am Ende eines Informationsstromimpulses ausgeschaltet wird.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Basisstromimpuls allmählich ein- und/oder ausgeschaltet wird.
3. Ansteuerungsanordnung für einen Halbleiterlaser mit einer ersten (41, 141) und einer zweiten, dazu parallel angeordneten, schaltbaren Stromquelle (51, 151), wobei die erste Stromquelle einen Basisstrom liefert, der Kleiner als der Laserschwellenstrom (I_{th}) ist, und die zweite Stromquelle Informationsstromimpulse liefert, wobei die Summe des Basisstroms und des Informationsstroms größer als der Laserschwellenstrom ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ansteuerungsanordnung einen ersten und einen zweiten Impulsformer (20, 30, 120, 130) zur Erzeugung eines ersten und eines zweiten Schaltimpulses für das Schalten der ersten bzw. der zweiten Stromquelle hat, wobei der Beginn des zweiten Schaltimpulses bezüglich des Beginns des ersten Schaltimpulses verzögert ist und die Länge des ersten Schaltimpulses mindestens gleich der Summe der Länge des zweiten Schaltimpulses und der Länge des Zeitintervalls zwischen dem Beginn der beiden Schaltimpulse ist.
4. Ansteuerungsanordnung nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste Stromquelle allmählich eingeschaltet werden kann.
5. Ansteuerungsanordnung nach Anspruch 3 oder 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste Stromquelle allmählich ausgeschaltet werden kann.
6. Ansteuerungsanordnung nach Anspruch 3, 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß mindestens eine Stromquelle ein Kondensator (141) ist.
7. Laserschreibgerät mit einem Halbleiterlaser (260) und einer Ansteuerungsanordnung (220) hierfür, einem optischen System (261) zur Fokussierung der von dem Halbleiterlaser erzeugten Laserstrahlung zu einem Strahlungsfleck auf der strahlungsempfindlichen Oberfläche (271) eines optischen Aufzeichnungsträgers (270) und Mitteln, um den Strahlungsfleck (262) und die strahlungsempfindliche Oberfläche in bezug aufeinander zu bewegen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ansteuerungsanordnung eine solche nach einem der Ansprüche 3, 4, 5 oder 6 ist.

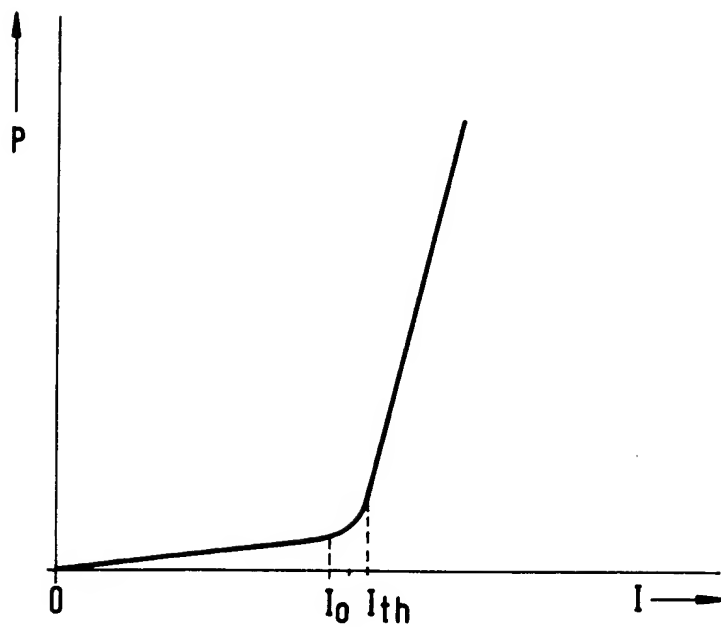


FIG. 1

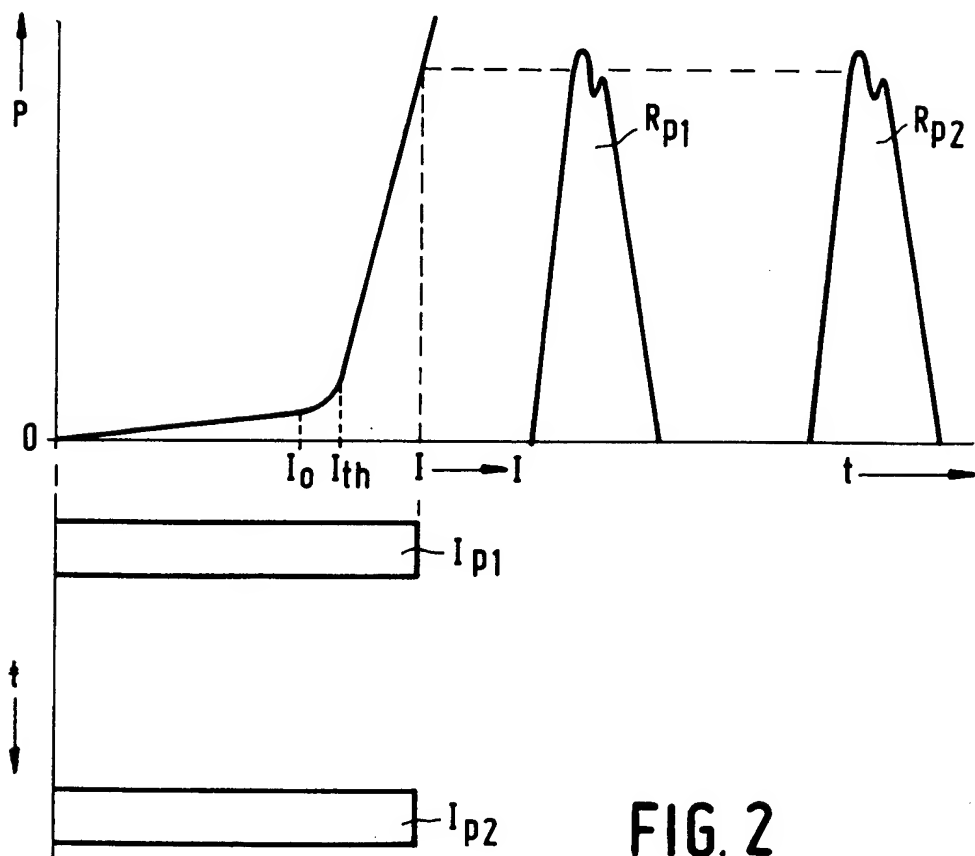


FIG. 2

